## NEW YORK HERALD. FARES GORDON BERRETT,

BYFIGE M. W. COUNER OF MARGAU AND PULTON STE

L and in automotic ALLY HERALD, 2 cents per copy. If per comune. THELY HERALD, every Salurday, ct 6%, cents per lyser annum: the Burropean addition, 54 per comune. to y Grand Virtician, or 86 to casy part of the Continued, both To the consumer of the consumer of the consumer of the Continues, both the consumer of the consumer of the Continues, both the continues products.

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AMUSEMENTS THUS EVENING.

SROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE LAST MAN-THE HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadwar-Afternoon-M. De Tourez-Trint Rope Fram-Porgo. Evening-Pavenfort Testi-Horial-The Hunchback-Pirabant Neighbon.

NOWERY THEATRE. Rowery ROBERT MACAIRS—KATRA SURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond at

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway-THE MERCHART OF

LAURA RESPER THEATRE. SCORING-RAGRANL, THE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Frondway — Afternoon Numerical Jacewood. Evening—Madelaine - Two Galley

GBO, OHRISTI AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broad

SUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. 528 Broadway Ethiopian

MECHANICS HALL, 472 STORTWRY-NEGRO MELOPIES, &c. ARABIAN NIGHTS' KNYRETAINMENTS, BY BRYANT'S MINSTELLS. NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway-Mar, Cora DE WILBORET'S

New York Saturday, May 16, 1857.

The News.

By the arrival of the steamship Asia at this port vesterday morning, from Liveapcol 2d inst., we have a week's later news from Europe. The intelli. gence, both politically and commercially, is im-

The returns of British trade show that exports for the month of March amounted to ten millions and a half this year against nine millions and a half in 1856. Cotton had declined shightly in Liverpoel, while breadstuffs had improved. Consols were quoted at 92; on Thursday, 30th of April. The 1st of May was observed as a holiday on 'Change. The new Parliament of England—the fifth of

Oueca Victoria's reign-met on 30th ult , when Mr. Evelyn Denison was elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition. Lord Palmerston's friends were in high spirits, and all eyes were turne i toward the seats lately vacated by Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and their followers. Members were being sworn in daily, and the Queen, it was hoped. would address them in a speech from the throne on the 7th of this month.

The Duchess of Gloucester, last surviving daughter of George III., died on the 30th uit., in her eightysecond year. Mr. Macgregor, late member of Parlia. ment for Giasgow, is also dead. He was an eminent merchant, and a commercial writer, and an English diplomat of considerable talent.

The New York packet ship Andrew Foster, of Tapacott's line, Capt. Williams, formerly of the steamer Ericason, bound from this port for Liverpool, came in collision, on the night of the 28th ult., in the English channel, with the ship Tuscarora, of and for Philadelphia from Liverpool, and shortly after sunk. Miss Quin, the only passenger on board, together with the officers and crew, took to the ship's boats, and were picked up and landed at Liverpool. According to the statement of the mate of the Andrew Foster the Tuscarora proceeded on her way, though requested to render assistance.

Some of the leading London journals advocate the idea of a Central American protectorate of Nicaragua, and recommend that Costa Rica be constitu-ted the custodian of the transit route in that territory, as a recompense of her resistance to General

Mr. Dallas had addressed a letter to Lord Claren don respecting the rescue, some months since, by Deal boatmen, of the crew of the Northern Belle Accompanying the letter was a pecuniary gift and an honorary medal to each of the sailors, from the

Lady Franklin has purchased a clipper for another Arotic voyage, and given the command of it to Captain M'Clistock, who has considerable experience in the navigation of those seas.

France was quiet. The Archduke Constantine of Russia had arrived in Paris, from Toulon, and was received with pecoming honor. A general meeting of the Credit Mobilier Society was held in Paris on the 28th uit. The dividend was fixed at 90t. per share, making, with 25f. paid in the shape of inte rest, a total distribution of 115f. per share of 500f. for the past year.

The session of the Spanish Cortes was opened at Madrid on the 1st inst. The royal speech was read by Gen. Narvaez. Queen Isabella congratulated the members upon a reconciliation with the Holy See and amicable relations with Russia. She expressed a hope that di lomatic relations with Mexico would be speedily a semed. She also spoke of temquillity prevailing th roughout the country and of a reform in the Senate. Hopes of union among those who have been at di cord were held out.

The Neuchatel dispute ms y at last be considered t an end, as the Federal Council at Berne had anctioned an arrangement p oposed by the Paris onference for the settlemen tof all questions at seent pending between Prove a and Switzerland. From Denmark we learn that the difficulty of reestructing the Ministry was , so great that the per of an intention on the part of his Majosty to

lieate the throne was again pres alent. We have received interesting des tils of the news from India and China, a telegrap his summary of whi sh has already appeared in the HERALD. The dat m are-Hong Kong 15th, Caica tta 21st, Singapor \$ 234 and Sarawak (Borneo) 14 th March, and But abay 2d April. A good deal of an xiety existed in I sain with respect to the ultimate reffects of the pres ent great movement in the East on English rule. Man v of the territorial chiefs were very ill-disposed towa de their rulers, and the native troops had shows some signs of insubordination, at different points. Great Britain had, however, rath led a new treaty with the chiefs of Berbera, and ga ned a reoccupation of the island of Perim. Ta is was regarded as very important, as the island for ms one of that wast volcanic group which catends to the north of the Persian Gulf on to Rass Mohammed, where the Peninsula of Sonai divides the Gulf of Arabia from that of Suez.

The treaty of peace between England and Persia had been received in Bagdad. Mr. Murray, the Egglish Minister at the Court of Persia, arrived in the capital on the 25th April. He was to wait at Bagdad until he received the ratification of the treaty and then proceed to Teheran and resums his

Our advices from Europe and Asia indicate clearly that the war in China will soon assume very formi dable proportions. England was preparing for a osive naval and military demonstration against the Emperor; and ships of war, gunboats, transports, floating hospitals and troops were being fitted out and mustered with an alsority sufficient one would think, to silence all cavil on the part of Lord Palmerston's opponents. It was said that the island of Formosa would be immediately seized on. France was preparing to join her ally by sending out several additional vessels of war and a well equipped land force of one thousand men as a first instalment. Russia had been in actual conflict with the Chinese on two occasions lately-once at Hong Kong and again on the Siberian frontier-and in both instances the Celestials had to fly before the forces of

their old friend, the Czar. Sir Jas Brooke had written a graphic narrative of the insurrection and signal punishment of the Chinese at Sarawak. According to the most moderate estimate one thou-sand Chinese were killed at the various places, while all their flourishing settlements, except at Kuchin, have been destroyed.

It is asserted that the Cabinet of the United States cannot preseve a neutrality in the Eastern contest; and the English papers assert that Mr. Reed's offers of negotiation will be heard amidst the din of war which will rage in China by the time he reaches there. England asserts that should she resort to an effectual blockade of the ports of China no neutral flag will be permitted to enter; and the French papers affect not to believe in the sincerity of our government on the subject, and say that the idea of opening up the empire of China to civilization was first broached by the government in Washington in 1855.

Advices from Ceylon are dated at Colombo on the 28th of March. A correspondent writes on that day that before the rains of the southwest monsoon set in it is evident that three-fourths of the coffee crop will be shipped and off. The total exports from 1st October to date are 312,182 cwt., in the proportion of 199,202 plantation and 112,880 native. The proportions of both kinds exported during the past ortnight have been, plantation 22,330, native 6,433 -total 28,813. The Australian market is likely to offer an equally steady demand for Ceylon coffee as for Mauritius sugar.

We have news from Melbourne. Australia, to the 15th of March. The steamship Oneida, for the safety of which fears were entertained in England. had put back to King George's Sound in a disabled state. One hundred and twenty-eight thousand ounces of gold, valued at £512,000, had been shipped for England from 17th of February to the 17th

The Supreme Court of Ohio have recently decided the Poindexter slave case in direct opposition to that of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. They have adjudged Henry Poindester free, on the ground that neither Ohio nor Kentucky can demand an abrogation of the constitution and laws of the other; and if a Kentusky slave comes into Ohio by the conseat of the owner, the constitution and laws of Ohio operate on the condition of such person, and effect his immediate emancipation. The constitution declares that if a person held to service in one State escapes into another he shall be given up. In this case Poindexter did not escape, but was sent into Ohio by his master. This case is, therefore, not covered by the constitution, and he became entitled to the full benefit of the express prohibition of slavery in Ohio, and was to all intents and purposes free.

The new Police Board is stated to have received

informally the accession of Police Chief Foulke, of Brooklyn. The organization of a means for causing a defection of the police of New York was put into operation yesterday, and caused much excitement and discussion among the men. Mayor Wood holds his ground unruffied and undisturbed as yet. The details of the present state of affairs in this connection will be found highly curious.

The telegraph furnishes us a brief account of a popular outbreak at Louisville, attended by a terrible result. Four negroes were tried on a charge of murdering a family. One of them turned State's evidence, but his testimony not being sustained, the prisoners were acquitted. Thereupon the mob procured cannon, demanded the culprits, and threatened to bombard the prison. The jailor yielded to the pressure. Three of the negroes were forthwith ong, and the fourth committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The National Quarantine Convention closed its proceedings yesterday. The resolutions relating to yellow fever, published in yesterday's HERALD, were defeated by the strenuous opposition of the Southern delegates. The Convention will meet in April next at Baltimore. After the adjournment the members partook of an entertainment at the Lazaretto, and had a good time generally.

A select and highly respectable audience, mostly Swedenborgians, assembled at Hope Chapel last evening, to hear an oration delivered by the Rev. George Bush, on the occasion of the centennial colebration of the institution of the New Church, so

Netwithstanding the inclement weather a large audience met at the Church of the Puritans yestermeeting held in behalt of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Owing to the press of European news we are compelled to defer the publication of our report.

In consequence of the failure of the Grand Jury to bring in bills there was nothing done in the Court of Sessions yesterday, save the passage of one or two

trifling septences. The steam frigate Minnesota, destined for the China seas, was placed in commission at Philadelphia vesterday morning, and all the officers entered upon their duties. She will leave on Wednesday next, taking out to China our Minister, Wm. B.

Reed, Esq., and his two sons. The foreign news by the Asia was less favorable for otion than was anticipated, and gales were restricted to about 860 bales, in lots, with the turn of the market it favor of buyers, though the market was unsettled, owing to the fact that no lot of sufficient magnitude was sold to establish prices. Owing to accounts of heavy shipments om the West being in transitu for this market, floor wa heavy, and the prices for State and Western brands were from Sc. to 10c. per barrel lower, with moderate sales Wheat was quiet; the stock of prime was light. A sale of Illinois red was made at \$1 61. Corn, under the news. was decidedly higher. Sales of Southern and Jersey yellow were made in store and delivered at 88c. a 82c., and West. or parxed was hold at 90c. Pork was firm and active with sales of 1.560 barrels mess-500 on the spot and 1.000 were active and firm, having fully recovered from the recent depression. The sales embraced 2,000 hogsheads inted elsewhere. Coffee was steady, but quiet. Freights were dult, and as shippers had not had time to road their letters before 'Change, engagements were light, and

DON'T BE ALARMED, THERE IS NO DANGER-We fear our friends of Virginia and the South may be alarmed for the safety of the Union when they hear of the threats recently put forth by the abolitionists and negro worshippers at their meetings in this city. We refer to the inflammatory and incendiary speeches of Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Douglass the nigger, and the other leaders of the party onposed to the Union. These threats are no doubt very alarming to our Southern fellow-citizens, but there is no need farther to disturb themsolves. Whenever Garrison, Phillips and the others take the field we will summon together 10,060 men in this city at a few minutes' noticewe will put at their head Chevalier Webb, and at their tail Marshal Rynders, with John Van Ruren for their counsellor (or we will reverse the order and put Captain Ryaders at their head and the Chevaller Webb at their tall) and shall put down the whole of them in six bours. The Union is still safe. We assure our friends in the South it is perfectly safe.

GEORGE LAW REPUBLITING HIS LOBBY CON-TRACTS.-A very curious case was tried in one of the Brooklyn courts the other day. Mr. David A. Bokee, formerly a member of Congress, but latterly, it seems, a member of the lobby, sued George Law for ten thousand dollars, for services rendered in the last named capacity, in relation to the musket speculation. Mr. Bokee was nonsuited; so Law keeps the muskets and the ten thousand. He will need all that and more too to square up his accounts in the Nicaragua specu-

The Unbluet and our Foreign Appointments-

Our special Washington despatch, which we communicate to our readers this morning, will convey to them some very curious, unique, original, yet consistent and credible news, concerning the foreign appointments which are shortly to ome up in Cabinet council, in connection with Mr. Buchanan's favorite hobby and laudable ambition—the speedy and peaceable acquisition of the ever green and "ever faithful island" of Cuba

Our correspondent informs us that "the reigning house of Israel," the Rothschilds, in connection with Mr. Buchanan's appointments to the principal courts of Europe, it is proposed shall be charged with the important business of negotiating the purchase of Cuba upon the Ostend appraisement of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars (\$120,000,000)-that this sum shall be divided so as to secure the "happy accord" of all parties concerned, official and unofficial, in Spain, France and Eugland-that Mr. Belmont, of the house of the Rothschilds, as Minister to Madrid, shall be placed at the head of a diplomatic Cuban league, in reference to which our Ministers at Paris, London, &c., shall be his subordinates.

It will be also remarked that the consent of the Holy Father at Rome to the transfer of Cube from a monarchy radically Roman Catholic, to a republic essentially Protestant, is not to be overlooked. This point may, or may not, embrace the selection of a Catholic ambassador to Rome; but if the general plan indicated be adopted, there will doubtless be something done to bring the powerful influence of the Pope to bear upon Queen Isabella and her government in favor of the sale, at a good figure, of the most precious. but most perilous jewel in her crown, even though it be to the heretical democracy of these United States. In this aspect of the case the proposed appointment of Mr. Belmont as the diplomatic chief of these contemplated negotiations, may, prima facie, appear to be somewhat bizarre; but as the umpire between Mr. Buchanan, a Protestant, and "Isabella the Catholic," who so well qualified as an impartial Israelite of the great and powerful house of the Rothschilds? That's strong point.

The scheme of Mr. Pierce's first Minister to Madrid, Mr. Soulé, for the acquisition of Cuba. proposed, in the event of the refusal of Spain to sell upon our own terms, the seizure of the Island by the strong hand. Mr. Soulé, however, was a French Jesuit turned red republican, and to such a man, ambitious of distinction in his office, the opportunity afforded by the Russian war was a temptation for filibustering in the Gulf of Mexico which he could not resist. In fact, our Pierce administration would have been carried headlong by it and by Soulé afterthe glory of Lopez, but for the obstinate and cold-blooded hostility of Marcy. Thus Mr. Soulé was "crushed out;" thus poor Pierce was saved from swift destruction, and our country from a world-wide war; but thus Cuba was lost, and thus Spain was excited to a pitch of wrath and hate which only the most persuasive negotiations can at this day extinguish. The late fillbustering operations of Mr. Soulé in Nicaragua, in cooperation with General Goicouria and General Walker, looking to the island of Cuba, are not calculated to soften these anticipathies of Spain. so that it is only through the "happy accord" of England and France, the Rothschilds and the Pope, that we can expect to induce the Spenish government to sell us her most beautiful, most important, most valuable and most profitable

colony. To secure this "happy accord" the scheme detailed in our Washington despatch exhibits a wooderful degree of sagacity. This is the age not of war, but of peace; not of filibustering, but of diplomacy, of commerce, steamships, Atlantic telegraph cables, cotton, railroads, real estate, stocks, bonds, coupons, buying and selling brokerage, speculation and "monish." In this day it is not the sword, but it is "monish"-yes, nonish" that rules the world. The Rothchilds bave taken the place of Peter the Hermit, and their symbol of "monish" has supplanted the Crusader's flag of the Cross. Principalities, provinces, kings and kingdoms are bought and sold, and hence the policy of purchasing the island of Cuba. Then, too, as between the government of Spain and the island of Cuba, there are the existing obstructions of queens, and dowagers, and kings, and courtiers, and favorites, and emperors, and all sorts of official expectants, and spoilsmen. and speculators. It is simply proposed to secure their cordial assistance, one and all, through the diplomacy of the Rothschilds and a plentiful distribution of "monish." In this way Caba may be sequired for one-tenth of the "monish" which would be needed to secure a bargain involving the payment of the whole amount direct-

ly into the Spanish treasury. We shall await Mr. Buchanan's schedule of foreign appointments with a great degree of interest, in view of this new programme for the solution of the great Cuban problem of "manifest stiny." It is by "monish" that we are to settle the question, and bow else are we to negotiste a matter of 'monish" on a scale so large, with the crowned heads of Europe, except through the reigning house of Israel? Our Cabinet understand the question.

THE HONDURAS TREATHS .- Intelligence from source perfectly well informed on the subject. pables us to state that the treaty of amity, comsee and friendship between Great Britain and Honduras has been accepted by the government and ratified by the Legislature of the latter into. This treaty embodies the "additional article," guaranteeing the Honduras Interoceania Railway "against interruption, seizure, or unast confiscation," from whatsoever quarter the attempt may proceed. It also guarantees its nentrality, and constitutes the ports at both of its extremities, viz.:-Puerto Caballos and the Bay of Fonseca, as "free ports," and provides that the road "shall be open and free to all

ustions and on equal terms." The convention ceding the Bay Islands to Honduras has not yet been acted on, and is still in the hands of the legislative committee to which it was referred. The President of Honduras, is opposed to its acceptance, and expressed himself strongly against it in his message to the Legislative Chambers. The second convention terminating the Mosquito protectorate, abolishing Mosquito pretensions within the territory of Honduras, and providing for the adjustment of all British claims against that State through the medium of arbitrators, is also in the hands of the legislative committee, but will no doubt be finally ratified.

The joint proposition of the representatives of the States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to appoint Senor Herran actual Minister of New Granada in the United States, as the common representative of these States, has been acceded to by Honduras. But the dependent proposition, to appoint Senor Santa Cruz the common Minister of the five States in Europe, has been declined by the Honduras government on the ground "of the eminent and faithful services of Senor Don Victor Herran, the actual Minister of Honduras at the Courts of St. James and the Tuilleries." Senor Victor Herran was the negotiator of the treaties and conventions with Great Britain above referred to, and will be retained in the post he has so ably filled.

The Struggle for Municipal Liberty-Another

Public Meeting Called. The meeting which was held on Tuesday evening in the Park to protest against the enforcement of the various acts passed by the Legislature for the curtailment of the liberties of the people of this city, was not the meeting that the occasion requires. It was chiefly officered and led off by officials in the pay of the federal government Such men injure the cause. In the first place, they ought to be minding their business and earning their salaries; and, secondly, they are not the class, or a fit representative of the classes against whom the acts in questica have been framed, and by whom they ought to be resisted.

We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that a new meeting of merchants, mechanics and workingmen, without distinction of party, is proposed to be held at an early day, in order to give carnest expression to the disgust which the late legislative acts have inspired in the mind of taxpayers, and to concert measures for an energetic inquiry into their constitutionality and soundness. It is understood that this movement will be confined to the great classes which the acts in question will victimize. The merchants will protest against the Port Warden's act, and the Quarantine act; the venders and consumers of liquor will have their say on the new License act; the friends of good government will discuss the anomalies of the new Charter; while the people at large will protest with the energy that is fitting against the disfranchisement implied and the spollution effected by the Metropolitan Police, the City Hall and the Central Park acts. There is no resident in the city who is not in some way or other interested in the nullification of these various laws or of some of them; and the whole are disgracefully obnoxious to every person who is alive to the importance of preserving municipal liberty.

Were the people of New York less absorbed in making money at their several trades, and could they recall to mind the history of municipal liberty throughout the world, they would not let slip this occasion of making a manful fight in its defence. Municipal liberty has been the father of political liberty, and is and always must be the corner stone of all free institutions. The first liberty Europe ever knew was secured by the municipal organizations of the free cities of Italy. Afterward, when the want of roads and the generally unsettled state of the Continent rendered the supremacy of the feudal barons inevitable, free cities were the first out-croppings of the spirit of freedom, not only in Italy but in France, Germany, Spain and England. The first real liberty ever secured to citizens of these countries was sheltered by the city franchises, which neither king nor baron ever dared disturb Astime were on the power and wealth of these free cities became so formidable an obstacle to the establishment of despotisms of any kind, that a contest for their suppression began. It was successful in France, Spain, Italy and most of Germany. It failed in England, and in certain towns on the north coast of Europe. Where the free cities were abolished, there freedom has never since really reared her head. Where they have been maintained, tyrannical government has never

been permanently established. The contest which Louis the Eleventh began in France, and which the Plantagenets and Tudors attempted frequently in England, is now begin-Sim. Draper or Fernando Wood shall appoint the police; one perhaps is as good as the other; but when it is remembered that the one is the elected agent of the peeple, the other the appointed emissary of a foreign authority-the State government-it will be seen that the principle involved is paramount. If once the State Governor is permitted to exercise or to delegate to others the exercise of functions which are peculiarly municipal in their nature, no one can say where the usurpation will end. Next year the party in power may discover that it would be as advantageous to have a Mayor under their thumb as a Police Board; they may pass an act empowering the Governor to appoint the Mayor. They may perceive the benefit they would derive from a treasurer devoted to their interests; and they may enact a statute making the city treasurership an office within the Governor's gift They may go further-they may regulate the lighting, paving, and repairing of our streets, on the same principle that they now propose to regulate our police-always at our expense, and for their benefit. There is in fact, no act of municipal government which the dominant party at Albany may not undertake to perform for this city if

they succeed in their present nefarious attempts. Should they succeed we cannot but augur very ill of the prospects of the city and the State. The prosperity of New York has been pre-eminently due to the large measure of liberty its people have enjoyed. The success of the late legislative acts will give the death blow to that liberty; and we are bound to say that it seems to us likely that the loss of freedom will uttimately involve loss of prosperity, trade, and general welfare.

prised that the people of this city, of all classes and shades of opinion, should have resolved to give a further and unequivocal expression of their protest before submitting to these unconstitutional and atrocious enactments.

GOVERNOR WALKER GONE TO KANSAS AT LAST. Governor Robert J. Walker has made his last speech, eaten his last supper, saved the Union for the last time and started for Kansas. He has taken for his private Secretary an attaché of one of the black republican journals, and constituted that journal his official organ for the publication of his speeches, messages, and documents of all sorts, including the latest quotations for railway stock, town lots and other similar speculations.

Governor Walker goes to Kansas to settle the questions which have so long disturbed that Territory-to save the Union-increase the price of town lots and otherwise aid and assist in the grand speculations in Kansas lands. Governor Walker is altogether a different sort of person than has ever yet attempted to govern Kansas. They all went out with one idea-a rock upon which they split and sunk. Reeder, Shannon, Geary, all amounted to nothing. Governor Walker is a brilliant rhetorician and an artful dodger in politics, with a lively imagination and original fancy, in which town lots, Union saving bills and Presiden-

tial aspirations are all mixed up together. But the truth of the matter is, that all this fuss that has been made about Kansas within the past two or three years has been created for the benefit of a few speculators in lands and politics. Under the new regime the bubble will burst, and the whole question will be met to the advantage of both sets of politicians and speculators, giving to one the northern part of Kansas as a free State, and the southern part as a slave State. That is Governor Walker's plan for the speculators, and all his fine speeches and important manifestoes and splendid generalities are mere clap-trap. The administration of Mr. Buchaman will find no difficulty in setfling the Kansas question when it comes before Congress. All the political capital will then be exploded, and the peculators will have to look out for some other

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Cheering News from Washington. THE CABINET AND OUR FOREIGN AFFOINTMENTS-PLAN FOR THE ACQUISITION OF GUBA THRO MR. BELMONT TO BE CHIEF DIPLOMAT, WITH A BU-ROPBAN CORPS OF SUBORDINATES, ETC., ETC.

Washington, May 10, 1887.

The foreign appointments, at the discretion of the administration, will come up within a week or so in Cabinet countertains. cil. Their consideration will involve some new and very curious views touching our European policy, especially in reference to the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Pigros's whole corps of European diplomats (with one exception, Mr. Vroom, at Berlin,) are desirous of holding on. They stick like leeches to their honors and emoluments; but such is the outside pressure here, that unless they make a virtue of necessity and resign, every mother's son of them, from Paris to the Golden Horn, will be shown the door. Four or ave hundred democratic applicants, who have done the party some service, and whe claim the right to impect the courts and curiosities of Europe at the public expense, will enforce the law of rotation. No help for it short of a serious disturbance in the family.

In this view, the paramount movement upon the Cabinet comprehends a most interesting and unique plan for the acquisition of Cuba—a plan embracing the active cooperation of England, France and Spain, upon the most moderate terms, without any fuss or trouble, and within the limit of Mr. Buchanan's term of four years. Purchase is this plan, and the Ostend valuation of \$120,000,000 is the sum. Under Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, offered the sum of \$100,000,000, and it is thought now that an advance of twenty per cent will be a sat factory margin of allowance for the increased value of

Next comes the modus operandi, worthy the fluancia genius of the reigning house of Israel. The Rothschilds are to be entrasted with the practical business of this great arrangement; and their first requisition will be the appointment of a member of their tribe and their financia amily-Mr. August Beimont-as Minister to Spain. Coninister will next be required at each of the Courts of St. Cloud, St. James, St. Petersburg and St. Peter. We say St. Peter, because the influence of Rome over Madrid mu not be everlooked. In the meantime, Mr. Belmont has been making the tour of Italy, and will come round, via Spain, to Paris and London to take the necessary sound

Thirdly, it is supposed that the distribution of "the monish," will embrace thirty millions to the Rothschilds for the purposes of their financial negotiations at Madrid, and among the Spanish railroad stock jobbers of London, us among the spendthrift royal Spanish fan ing Queen Christina and her dependants, Queen Isabella ence over the Spanish Cabinet and Cortes is worth considering. The other thirty millions to be disbursed among the financiers and steek jobbers of the Court of on the Third, who are always ready for "the

payment of her heavy claims upon Spain, will be satisfied itis a chance at the thirty millions which are to go into the Spanish treasury. The price for Cuba, as thus pro posed, is the same as that fixed at Ostend by Messre. Buchanan, Mason and Soule; but it is free from the Ostend alternative of " wresting the island from Spain if w have the power." When the Cabinet shall have selected its list of European diplomats, you will be enabled to perceive the practical bearings of this magnificent programm n reference to the Cuba policy of Mr. Buchanap. His great ambition is the purchase of the island of Cuba, and if he can buy it on reasonable terms he will buy it—that's certain. To this end, look out for the appointment of Mr. Belmont to Spain, and of Mr. Slidell to France, as the be-

The Cabinet were in session a short time to-day, and made a few appointments. The General Appraisers for New York and Boston—Messrs. Delaye and Emory—have been retained: those in Philadelphia and Baltimore are to be superseded. Mr. Halderman, editor of the Louisville Courier, an old line whig, has been appointed Collector Louisville, vice the present incumbent, a democrat, removed.

The instructions prepared by Secretary Cobb, under the new tariff; have just been published. They make some

seventy pages.

Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the government should grant an absolute fee simple patent to the Christian Indians, in their tribal character, to their inds purchased of the government. This would be the first instance in which any government has recognised the right of Indian tribes to the fee in land.

Secretary Floyd has ordered a large quantity of dissicated vegetables put up for the use of the United States Army. It is said to be excellent for soup, and is designed use upon the plains. The English, French and Sardiman governments use it extensively.

The position of parties before the several naval courts

of inquiry is the same as yesterday. The additional testimony is unimportant. The commission appointed to report upon the fitners of Blyth Island, Ga., for a naval depot, have reported favor-

ably. Congress appropriated two hundred thousand for Hon. Reverdy Johnson closed the argument to day be-fore the Court of Claims in the case of Jonas P. Levy. This claim is for ninety thousand dollars, Mexican indemnity,

14. Gibbon, of the Navy, has resurned his commission The National Hotel furniture is advertised for sale.

This morning the General Land Office forwarded instructions to its agents in Kansas for the sales of the lows and other trust lands, to commence at lowa Point, Kansas territory, on the 3d proxime, under the supervision of Hon Norman Eddy, special commissioner.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATOR. REGULATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1957.

The Secretary of the Beasury, in anticipation of the operation of the late tariff act, has just inseed to the officers of the customs additional general regulations under the ravenes and collection laws. As the act of March disturbs but to a slight extent the classification of imports made by the act of 1845, the construction heretofore given by the Treasury Department to that act is applicable, except where that law has been modified. The provisions of the 26th section of the act of August, 1842, furnish the rule of construction to be applied to articles not specially designated in the several schodules of the act of 1867. All other articles not so susceptible of classification will be lable to a duty of afteen per cent. Merchandise in public store on the 1st July next, or in bond under the warebousing laws; whether deposited in any warehouse authorized by law, or passing in transitu under bond from one part of the United States to another, will, irrespective o the date of their original importation or bonding, be subject on withdrawal for consumption to the rates of duty prescribed by the act of 1867. As to the admission o theeps' wool, unmanufactored, of the value of twenty cents a pound or less at the port of exportation, the Se cretary decides that the value in the foreign market does not include the exposses of packing, commissions, or charges incurred in shipment.

News from Teas. WASHINGTON, May 15, 1857.

Accounts from Galveston, on the 7th instant, say comercial business was very active there. Reports of the crops in the upper part of Texas were

more encouraging. Hail stores of the size of eggs fell on the Brazos river,

below Maco. The cotton crop was damaged extensively by the sterm. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Hopkins county on the 11th April Tristy river was rising, and would soon be navigable.

Eg. tement and Lynch Law at Louisville. SUICIDE OF ONE REGRO TERMS OTHERS HUNG B The trial of the form negroes accused of murdering the Joyce family some means since came of nurdering the Joyce family some means since came off to-day. One of the prisoners turned States evidence; but his testimony fatled in its legislity, and not being corroborated, the prisoners were so ultied. This result occasioned the greatest exceeded in the Court House and among the crowd in its vicinity. About dark a crowd broke into the cannot howe, and seizing upon one of the cannons, planted it in front of the turned by the mob, who also attacked the jail with bricks and other missiles. The jailer, fearing the escape of all hi prisoners, formally surrendered two of the accused segrees to the mob, who immediately hung them up. The third prisoner cut his throat with a razor, and thus escaped the fury of the mob. The remaining negro was subsequen

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hung by the mob, making three hanged and one suicide. The National Quarantine Convention. PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

In the Quarantine Convention to day the resolutions in relation to yellow fever, offered yesterday by the Business Committee, encountered great opposition from the South ern delegates, and were stricken out on the final adoption of the other resolutions as amended; only two voted in the negative. The New Orleans delegates were divided. The Convention winds up with an entertainment at the azaketto, having resolved to adjourn sine die.

The Atle of the Convention was changed to the National Sanitary and Quarantine Convention. The next meeting will be held in April next, at Baltimore.

The delegates to the Convention partook of a handsome cutertainment at the Lazaretto, this afternoon, Mayor Res, Boston, presiding. Alderman Franklin, of New York; Dr. Barton, of New Orleans; Dr. Selden, of Norfolk; Alderman Whitman and Mayor Rice, of Boston, made speeches in response to tomis.

Starvation in Northern Michigan,

DETROIT, May 15, 1867. Retable information has been received here of great destitution existing in Gramot county and other secluder localities in the northern part of the State. Several per sons have already died from starvation, and cattle were also dying for want of food. A meeting of our citizens will be held this evening to devise means of relief.

Mr. John M. B. Petriken, a member of the Pennsylvania

House of Representatives from Lycoming county, dies this afternoon of disease contracted at the National Hotel Fire at Buffalo.

Burrato, May 15, 1957.
Four stores on Marine Block were destroyed by fire this

morning. They were occupied by the Americas Trans-portniton Company, Curtis, Mann & Co., Holt & Ensign, and F. Rand. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$15,000. Bookbinders' Strike in Washington. Washington, May 15, 1857.
The bookbinders in Mr. J. C McGuire's establishmen

are on a strike, in consequence of three of the journeymen employed there working for less than the list of prices.

JAMES O'NEAL, President, J. R. B. Society

Lake Navigations BUFFALO, MAY 15, 1857. The Lake is now open, and propellers and sail vessels have been coming and going since the 18th met. The steamers will commence their regular trips soon, perhaps on Monday. Between thirty and forty vessels have clear

The Ohio River.

ed for the upper lakes.

CINCINNATI, MAY 14, 1907. The water in the channel of the river at this point in fall. ing rapidly. It now measures tifteen feet. Rain felt very beavily last night. The weather is warm and favorable to

Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1857.
Blocks heavy. Pennsylvania fives, 84; Reading Restroed, 38%; Long Island Railroad, 12; Morris Carni, 18%;
Ponnsylvania Railroad, 46%.

road, 39%; Long Island Railroad, 12; Morris Caral, 15%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 451%.

Caralleton, May 14, 1857.

Cotton—Sales to day 800 bales; sales of the week 4,500 bales—prices favor buyers. Good middlings quisted at 13% a 13%. Decrease in the receipts at all 350 thera ports this year as compared with the last 481,000 bales. Decrease in the receipts at foreign ports 519,000 bales.

CNCINARI, May 14, 1367.

Flour firm and scarce—sales at \$5.75 a \$7. Corn in active demand at 75c. Oats advanced to 65c and scarce. Whiseley declined to 29c, closing dull and unsettled. Provitions very firm. Bacon 9%c. a 11%c. for bulk meat, and 8%c. a 10%c, for shoulders and sides. Mess pork \$22,75.

Flour dull; sales of 400 bbls. at \$5 87 for fancy Ohio and \$7.25 for Canadian. Wheat lower; sales of 5,000 bushels, at \$1.70 a \$1.75 for white Michigan and Canadian. Canadirelights to New York.—12c. for wheat and 10c. for corn. Lake imports, to-day, 11,300 bushels wheat. Canal orports—12,600 bushels wheat; 3,000 bushels corn; 5,200 bushels barley.

PROGRESS OF THE POLICE CONFLICT

Secret Caucus in Fifth Avonue-A Police Commissioners' Propaganda Organized-The New Fouche at Work-Accession of the Brook-Commissioners—Movements of May-or Wood—Anomalous Position

of the Policemen, Ac.

On Thursday night, quite well "vanced in the evening, a scene was enacted in and arour one of the Fifth area mansions, just beyond the Breveert House, which might well provoke the pen and the powers of the penny romancers of one of the weekly story papers. In the differen theroughfares from the vicinity of Washington parade ground, at the time indicated, a few loitering, cautious looking men might have been observed, either peering cautiously in the direction of the hotel alluded to, or otherwise by their undecided, anxious manner, showing that there was something in the wind about there not of the usual nonchalance or indifference which prevails in this aristocratic quartier. Persons familiar with the faces of certain of the police captains and aspiring licutenants of Mr. Matsell's corps would conjecture that some very extraordinary business was on foot from seeing so many of these people pass the Breveert House is the manner described above. The stars and caps had been laid ande, and they came in the less noticeable guise, or disguise, of citizen's dress. Some dozen or so of this order of persons were seen to enter the dozen or se of this order of persons were seen to enter the mansion in question, taking every possible pains to dedge into the stoop when no one was blooght to observe the move. Naturally, such a proceeding would have seemed to portend the discovery of the suurdeeres of Dr. Burdell, or some such similar important feat on the part of this enterprising monicipal department; and had it not been really so managed at to escape the attention of the passersby, no doubt a mobias great as any which has appeared before 31 hond street would have been gathered before the house in question.

Each of these disguised persons, as the door was opened by the servant, was asked to step into the entry, where, from the head of the states, another mysterious manying.

case of its not being use of the individuals aliaded to who
thus called, he was, upon a given sign from the head of
the stairs, either despatched with the cabalistic, politic and
at home; or, if the right man, he was, upon a different
signal shown up stairs. Those mysterious persons, so the
number of tweive, successively entered the middle room
on the second floor. There a massive square oak labile
stood in the centre of the apartment, strews with papers
and other matters, the whole apartment presenting the appearance of a ball study, half office—the atter predominating, through the unrubstalable red tape aspect of its
politice-mercantile details. Two doors opened to the
drawing room on the Fifth avenus side of the room, whiles
still another was accessable from the opposite side. On

politice-mercantile details. Two doors opened to the drawing room on the Fifth avenue side of the room, whiles still another was accessable from the opposite side. On the table was a supply of the new Poice law in pink covered pamphle's, and scated in their neighborhoof was the new Police Commissioner, James W. Nye. Passing in and out from the head of the stairs, occupied in giving the eight of the new Police Commissioner, James W. Nye. Passing in and out from the head of the stairs, occupied in giving the eight of the new Hoard of Police of the Metropolitan District of the State of New York, and owner of the mansion.

When they were "all dissembled together"—to quote a phrase of an appropos authority, Degberry—there was a good deal of obvious embarrassment, and shy, succisions looking askance observable, notwithstanding an evident effort on the pari of the host and his guests to put themselves at case, and give the occasion a semi-social turn. The object of the meeting was soon reached. The disguised police officers had been called to racet in this manner, by the solicitation of eight metropolitan Fouche. It was a master stroke of his, planned to take place in this manner, mainly with a view to prevent the publication of the proceedings in the Henam. He congratulated some of those present in a facetious vein, on the little channes there was of their being thus gazetted—a romark which there was of their being thus gazetted—a romark which there was of their being thus gazetted—a romark which there was of their being thus gazetted—a romark which there was of their being thus gazetted—a romark which the Henamb's attention had been directed in any severity.

The two Commissioners soon rot under way with their

owards which the Henath's assention had been directed a may severity. The two Commissioners soon got under way with their under. General Nye read over and expounded the new Police law, as well as discussed other topics bearing on the relations of the men to the old and the new Board Commissioners. The probabilities as to the decision of the Courts were detailed, and the déca of legal quiel manasted. The majority, if not all of those who had been in-